

BEFORE
THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF SOUTH CAROLINA
DOCKET NO. 2015-163-E

In Re:)	
)	
Application of Duke Energy Progress,)	
LLC to Establish a New Cost Recovery)	SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
and Incentive Mechanism for Demand-)	
Side Management and Energy)	
Efficiency Programs)	
_____)	

This Settlement Agreement (“Agreement”) is entered into by and between the South Carolina Office of Regulatory Staff (“ORS”), Duke Energy Progress, LLC (the “Company”), Walmart Inc., Nucor Steel - South Carolina, the South Carolina Coastal Conservation League, and Southern Alliance for Clean Energy (collectively, the “Parties”).

WHEREAS, on June 26, 2020, the Company filed an application in the above-referenced proceeding for approval of its Revised Cost Recovery Mechanism (“Mechanism”) for Demand-Side Management (“DSM”) and Energy Efficiency (“EE”) Programs described therein (“Application”);

WHEREAS, the Company’s current cost recovery mechanism, approved in Order No. 2015-596, provides for recovery of reasonable and prudent costs related to its DSM and EE programs. The current mechanism also provides for the recovery of program performance incentives and Net Lost Revenues. In addition, the current mechanism provides standards for existing and proposed DSM and EE programs and criteria for industrial and large commercial customers to “opt-out” of program participation;

WHEREAS, the Application included an Appendix B that provides the complete Mechanism as amended by the Company's Application;

WHEREAS, the proposed revisions to the Mechanism do not affect the Commission-approved tariffs currently in place and revisions to those tariffs are not required;

WHEREAS, the Parties have varying positions regarding the issues in this matter and have engaged in discussions to determine whether an agreement on the issues in this matter would be in their best interests; and

WHEREAS, the Parties have determined that their interests and those of the public would be best served by reaching an agreement on these matters under the following terms, and the Parties agree as follows:

1. The Parties agree that the Company's Mechanism should be approved as proposed in the Application and its appendices—which is attached hereto as Settlement Agreement Exhibit No. 1—subject to the following modification: the additional incentive of \$75,000 and penalty/revenue requirement reduction of \$75,000 referenced in paragraph 40 of the Application and in section M of the Revised Mechanism (Appendix B to the Application) are stricken and will not apply. While no longer tied to an additional incentive, the Company will aggressively pursue DSM and EE savings to achieve the goal of annual energy savings of 1% of prior year retail electricity sales including opted-out customers.

2. The Parties agree that the 2021 DSM/EE cost recovery filing ("Rider Filing") will reflect the revisions to the Mechanism such that the projection of Vintage Year 2022 will reflect the updated Mechanism. Likewise, any new EE and DSM programs or proposed modifications to existing programs filed on or after January 1, 2021 will comport with the updated Mechanism such that any cost effectiveness screening or cost recovery in 2022 will reflect the updated Mechanism.

3. Inasmuch as this Agreement represents a full resolution of all matters pertaining to the Application, the Parties agree that pre-filed testimony and a hearing are not necessary in this case.

4. The Parties understand that this Mechanism may be revisited through additional filings with the Commission should a change in law or regulation occur relative to the Mechanism.

5. Consistent with the terms of the Mechanism, the Company will submit any proposed changes to the Mechanism to the Commission for approval concurrently with the Company's annual DSM/EE rider filing in the year 2026. The Mechanism will otherwise continue until terminated or modified pursuant to order of the Commission.

6. ORS is charged by law with the duty to represent the public interest of South Carolina pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 58-4-10(B), which reads in part as follows:

“public interest” means the concerns of the using and consuming public with respect to public utility services, regardless of the class of customer, and preservation of continued investment in and maintenance of utility facilities so as to provide reliable and high quality utility services.

ORS believes these settled upon terms serve the public interest as defined above.

7. The Parties agree that this Agreement is reasonable, is in the public interest, and is in accordance with current law and regulatory policy.

8. The Parties agree to cooperate in good faith with one another in recommending to the Commission that this Agreement be accepted and approved by the Commission as a fair, reasonable and full resolution of the matters addressed in the Application. The Parties, including their agents, further agree that communications regarding the Agreement, either between the Parties or with non-signatories hereto, shall be supportive of the terms agreed to in this Agreement.

9. This Agreement contains the complete agreement between the Parties regarding the Application. There are no other terms or conditions to which the Parties have agreed. This

Agreement integrates all discussions among the Parties into the terms of this written document. The Parties agree that this Agreement will not constrain, inhibit or impair their arguments or positions held in future proceedings, nor will this Agreement or any of the matters agreed to in it be used as evidence or precedent in any future proceeding.

10. If the Commission should decline to approve this Agreement in its entirety, then any Party desiring to do so may withdraw from this Agreement without penalty, so long as the Party invoking this section for the purpose of withdrawing from the Agreement withdraws within 30 days of the Commission's order declining to approve the Agreement in its entirety.

11. This Agreement shall be interpreted according to South Carolina law.

12. This Agreement shall bind and inure to the benefit of each of the signatories hereto and their representatives, predecessors, successors, assigns, agents, shareholders, officers, directors (in their individual and representative capacities), subsidiaries, affiliates, parent companies, if any, joint ventures, heirs, executors, administrators, trustees, and attorneys.

13. The Parties represent that the terms of this Agreement are based upon full and accurate information known as of the date this Agreement is executed. If, after execution, any Party is made aware of information that conflicts, nullifies, or is otherwise materially different than that information upon which this Agreement is based, any Party may withdraw from the Agreement with written notice to the other Parties.

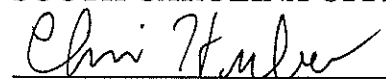
14. Each Party acknowledges its understanding and acceptance of, and consent and agreement to this Agreement by authorizing its counsel to affix his or her signature to this document where indicated below. Counsel's signature represents his or her representation that his or her client has authorized the execution of the agreement. Facsimile signatures and e-mail signatures shall be as effective as original signatures to bind any Party. This document may be

signed in counterparts, with the various signature pages combined with the body of the document constituting an original and provable copy of this Agreement.

Intending to be bound hereby, the Parties hereby execute the foregoing the Agreement this 4th day of December, 2020.

[SIGNATURE PAGES FOLLOW]

SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF REGULATORY STAFF



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**SOUTH CAROLINA COASTAL CONSERVATION LEAGUE AND SOUTHERN
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BEFORE
THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF
SOUTH CAROLINA
DOCKET NO. 2015-163-E

In re:)	
)	
Application of Duke Energy Progress, LLC to)	APPLICATION OF DUKE ENERGY
Establish a New Cost Recovery and Incentive)	PROGRESS, LLC FOR APPROVAL OF
Mechanism for Demand-Side Management)	REVISED COST RECOVERY
and Energy Efficiency Programs)	MECHANISM FOR DEMAND-SIDE
)	MANAGEMENT AND ENERGY
)	EFFICIENCY PROGRAMS
)	

Pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 58-37-20 and S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-823, Duke Energy Progress, LLC (“DEP” or the “Company”) hereby files with the Public Service Commission of South Carolina (the “Commission”) this Application for approval of its revised cost recovery mechanisms for Demand-Side Management and Energy Efficiency (“DSM/EE”) Programs to be effective beginning January 1, 2022. In support of this Application, the Company respectfully shows the Commission the following:

I. BACKGROUND

1. The correct name and post office address of DEP is Duke Energy Progress, LLC, Post Office 1551, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

2. The name and addresses of the attorneys of the Company who are authorized to receive notices and communications with respect to this Application are:

Heather Shirley Smith
Deputy General Counsel
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Greenville, South Carolina 29601
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and

Samuel J. Wellborn
Counsel for Duke Energy Progress, LLC
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Columbia, South Carolina 29211
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Copies of all pleadings, orders or correspondence in this proceeding should be served upon the attorneys listed above.

3. DEP is engaged in the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of electric energy at retail in the eastern portion of South Carolina and in portions of western, central, and eastern North Carolina. DEP also sells electricity at wholesale to municipal, cooperative, and investor-owned electric utilities, and its wholesale sales are subject to FERC jurisdiction. DEP is a public utility under the laws of South Carolina and is subject to the jurisdiction of this Commission with respect to its operations in this State. DEP also is authorized to transact business in the State of North Carolina and is a public utility under the laws of that state. Accordingly, its operations in North Carolina are subject to the jurisdiction of the North Carolina Utilities Commission.

4. The Company's current cost recovery mechanism (the "Mechanism"), approved in Order No. 2015-996, Docket No. 2015-163-E, provides for the recovery of reasonable and prudent costs related to its DSM and EE programs. This mechanism also provides for the recovery of program performance incentives and Net Lost Revenues. In addition, the current mechanism provides standards for existing and proposed DSM and EE programs and the criteria for industrial and large commercial customers to "opt-out" of program participation.

5. All current and proposed Programs and Mechanism terms are defined in Appendix A to this Application. Appendix B to this Application provides the complete Mechanism as amended by this Application. The Company's proposed revisions to the Mechanism do not affect the Commission-approved tariffs currently in place and revisions to those tariffs are not required.

6. By all accounts, the currently effective mechanism and basic cost recovery framework is operating very well. The Company projects that by the end of 2020 the DSM and EE programs will have reduced annual electric usage by a cumulative 2,837,654 megawatt-hours and will have the capability to reduce the annual one-hour peak usage by 397 megawatts. These

are considerable savings and may provide DEP the ability to avoid or defer the construction of any required new generating facilities. Excluding opt-out customers, in 2018, DEP achieved savings equal to 1.19% of 2017 eligible retail sales; 2019 figures are still being finalized and are not yet available. In its 2019 Energy Efficiency in the Southeast report, the Southern Alliance for Clean Energy found that, of the 11 utilities studied, DEP has one of the highest savings in the region, second only to Duke Energy Carolinas, thanks in part to the structure of the mechanism which is both incentivizing to the Company and protective of customers.¹

II. PROPOSED REVISIONS TO COST RECOVERY MECHANISM

7. The purpose of this filing is to revisit and update the following components of the Mechanism:

- a. the cost benefit test used to screen new Programs;
- b. the Opt-Out Requirements for Industrial Customers and Certain Commercial Customers;
- c. the Portfolio Performance Incentive and introduce a Program Return Incentive;
- d. other Incentives and Penalties;
- e. certain Net Lost Revenues provisions; and
- f. certain Program Cost recovery provisions.

8. Changes in the terms and conditions of the Mechanism will be applied prospectively only, to Vintage Years beginning on or after January 1, 2022. With respect to the recovery of reasonable and prudent Program Costs and New Lost Revenues, except as may be explicitly provided for in the Mechanism, approved Programs and Measures will continue to be subject to the terms and conditions that were in effect when they were approved. With respect to

¹ Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, *Energy Efficiency in the Southeast: 2019 Annual Report* at 5 (2019), available at <https://cleanenergy.org/wp-content/uploads/2019-EE-in-SE-Final.pdf>.

the recovery of Portfolio Performance Incentives, except as may be explicitly provided for in the Mechanism, approved Programs and Measures will continue to be subject to the terms and conditions in effect in the Vintage Year that any applicable Measurement Unit was installed.

A. Cost-Benefit Test for Screening New Programs

9. DEP proposes to change from using the Total Resource Cost (“TRC”) test as the primary cost-benefit screen for evaluating new programs to the Utility Cost Test (“UCT”). While the Company will continue to provide the results of all four of the cost effectiveness tests, as it always has in the review of programs, it believes that adopting the UCT as the primary screen is a better approach for three main reasons. First moving from TRC to UCT will mitigate the severity of the unintended negative impact that advancement of energy efficiency codes and standards can have on the cost effectiveness of an efficiency measure. Second, the adoption of the UCT will give the Company more capability to respond to changes in the market and avoided costs by allowing a change to the financial incentive that it pays to customers for an efficiency measure to impact the cost effectiveness of the measure. Finally, the move to UCT will ensure that the energy efficiency benefits achieved by a program for the utility system are greater than the cost to the utility system to offer that program. As with the existing Mechanism, DEP may bundle Measures into an EE or DSM Program to improve overall cost-effectiveness of the Program. The Company proposes that Measures under consideration for bundling, whether as part of a new Program or into an existing Program, be consistent with and related to the measure technologies, and/or delivery channels currently offered in the existing Program or to be otherwise offered in the new Program.

B. Opt-Out Requirements for Industrial Customers and Certain Commercial Customers

10. In addition to the opt-out requirements currently in place pursuant to Order No. 2015-163, the Company proposes to add clarification regarding the opt-in/opt-out duration requirement. The Company proposes that, in cases when the DSM rate element of the Rider DSM/EE (“Rider”) is a credit, any opt-out eligible customer who wishes to opt-in to the DSM portion of the Rider, without participating in a DSM Program, will be required to remain opted into the DSM portion of the Rider for the same number of months they received a bill credit following the last month in which they received a DSM bill credit from the Rider. Such should ensure alignment between customers who pay into the Rider and customers that receive credits in a later true-up.

11. DEP further proposes that, in cases when the EE rate element of the Rider is a credit, any opt-out eligible customer who wishes to opt-in to the EE portion of the Rider, without participating in an EE Program, will be required to remain opted into the EE portion of the Rider for the same number of months that they received a bill credit following the last month in which they received an EE bill credit from the Rider. Like the related DSM modification, this requirement should ensure alignment between customers who pay into the Rider and those who receive credits in a later true-up.

C. Portfolio Performance Incentive, Program Return Incentive, and Other Incentives

12. As part of this Application, DEP requests Commission approval to collect a Portfolio Performance Incentive (“PPI”) and Program Return Incentive (“PRI”), as each is applicable, for its DSM/EE portfolio for each Vintage Year, separable into Residential, Lighting, Non-Residential DSM, and Non-Residential EE categories. The PPI and PRI, as applicable, will be subject to the limitations detailed below. Programs, Measures, and activities undertaken by DEP

with the primary purpose of promoting general awareness of and education about EE and DSM activities—as well as research and development activities that are not directly associated with a Commission-approved EE or DSM Program—are ineligible to be included in the portfolio for purposes of the PPI or PRI calculations. While the Company is already eligible for a PPI under the existing Mechanism, DEP proposes to reduce the PPI from 11.75% to 10.60%, as has been proposed in North Carolina,² and to establish a PRI as described in more detail below.

13. Unless (a) the Commission approves DEP's specific request that a pilot program or measure be eligible for PPI or PRI inclusion when DEP seeks approval of that program or measure, and (b) the pilot is ultimately commercialized, pilot programs or measures are ineligible for PPI and PRI, and the benefits and costs associated with those pilots will not be factored into the calculation of the PPI or PRI.

14. The PPI and PRI for each Vintage Year will be incorporated into DEP's DSM/EE billing factors, as appropriate.

15. In its annual filing, DEP will file an exhibit that indicates, for each Program or Measure for which it seeks a PPI or PRI, the annual projected and actual utility costs, number of Measurement Units installed, per kW and kWh impacts for each Measurement Unit, and per kW and kWh avoided costs for each Measurement Unit, consistent with the UCT, related to the applicable Vintage Year installations that it requests the Commission to approve. Upon its review, the Commission will make findings based on DEP's annual filing for each Program or Measure that is included in an estimated or trued-up PPI or PRI calculation for any given Vintage Year.

16. Low-Income Programs and other specified societal programs or other programs explicitly approved with expected UCT results less than 1.00 will not be included in the portfolio

² NCUC Docket No. E-2, Sub 931.

for purposes of the PPI calculation until they demonstrate UCT results greater than 1.00. However, such programs will be eligible for the PRI, if so approved by the Commission, until they demonstrate UCT results greater than 1.00.

17. The proposed PPI will be based on the net dollar savings of DEP's DSM/EE portfolio, as calculated using the UCT. The South Carolina retail jurisdictional and class portions of the system-basis net dollar savings will be determined in the same manner as utilized to determine the South Carolina retail jurisdictional and class portions of recoverable system costs.

18. Unless the Commission determines otherwise in a DSM/EE rider proceeding, and subject to the factors and limitations set forth elsewhere in this Mechanism, beginning for Vintage Year 2022 the amount of the pre-income-tax PPI initially to be recovered in a Vintage Year for the entire DSM/EE portfolio for a Vintage Year, excluding Programs not eligible for a PPI, will be equal to 10.60% multiplied by the present value of the estimated net dollar savings associated with the DSM/EE portfolio installed in that Vintage Year, calculated per Program using the UCT, and excluding Low-Income Programs and other specified societal programs. The present value of the estimated net dollar savings will be the difference between the present value of the annual lifetime avoided cost savings for Measurement Units projected to be installed in that Vintage Year and the present value of the annual lifetime program costs for those Measurement Units. The annual lifetime avoided cost savings for Measurement Units installed in the applicable Vintage Year will be calculated by multiplying the number of each specific type of Measurement Unit projected to be installed in that Vintage Year by the most current estimates of each lifetime year's per installation kW and kWh savings and by the most current estimates of each lifetime year's per kW and kWh avoided costs. In calculating the forecasted initial PPI it will be assumed that projections will be achieved.

19. Beginning with Vintage Year 2022, the dollar amount of the pre-tax PPI ultimately allowed for each Vintage Year, after true-up pursuant to this Mechanism, will be no greater than the dollar amount that produces a 19.50% margin over the aggregate pre-tax Program Costs for the Vintage Year of those programs in the Portfolio that are eligible for the PPI. Likewise, the dollar amount of the pre-tax PPI ultimately allowed for each Vintage Year, after true-up pursuant to this Mechanism, will be no less than the dollar amount that produces the following margins over the aggregate pre-tax Program Costs for the Vintage Year of those programs in the Portfolio that are eligible for the PPI:

- Vintage Year 2022: 10.00%;
- Vintage Year 2023: 6.00%;
- Vintage Year 2024: 2.50%; and
- Vintage Year 2025 and afterwards, until the next Mechanism review is completed: 2.50%.

20. When making its initial estimates of the PPI pursuant to this Mechanism, DEP will utilize the best and most accurate estimate of the margin and the resulting PPI percentage it can determine at that time.

21. The PPI for vintage periods subsequent to the approval of this Mechanism through Vintage Year 2021 will be converted into a stream of no more than 10 levelized annual payments, accounting for and incorporating DEP's overall weighted average net-of-tax rate of return approved in DEP's most recent general rate case as the appropriate discount rate. After Vintage Year 2021, the PPI related to any given Vintage Year will be levelized over the same period over which O&M Program Costs for that Vintage Year are amortized. Levelized annual payments applicable to Programs in prior vintage periods will continue until all such amounts are recovered.

22. The PRI will be based on the gross avoided costs of those programs eligible for the PRI. The South Carolina retail jurisdictional and class portions of the system-basis gross dollar savings will be determined in the same manner as utilized to determine the South Carolina retail jurisdictional and class portions of recoverable system costs.

23. Unless the Commission determines otherwise in an annual DSM/EE rider proceeding, and subject to the factors and limitations set forth in this Mechanism, beginning for Vintage Year 2022 the amount of the pre-income-tax PRI initially to be recovered for Low-Income Programs and other specified societal programs not eligible for a PPI will be a percentage, as determined pursuant to the above provisions, multiplied by the present value of the estimated gross dollar avoided cost savings associated with the applicable DSM/EE Programs installed in that Vintage Year, used in determination of the UCT. The present value of the estimated gross dollar savings will be determined in the same manner as used for Programs eligible for the PPI.

24. The percentage used to determine the estimated PRI for each Vintage Year will be 10.60%. This percentage will be multiplied by the present value of the estimated avoided costs associated with each PRI-eligible program installed in that Vintage Year. When making its initial estimates of the PRI, DEP will utilize the best and most accurate estimate of the UCT and the resulting PRI percentage it can determine at that time.

25. For the PPI and PRI for Vintage Years 2022 and afterwards, the program-specific per kW avoided capacity benefits and per kWh avoided energy benefits used for the initial estimate of the PPI and PRI and any PPI or PRI true-up will be derived from the underlying resource plan, production cost model, and cost inputs that generated the avoided capacity and avoided energy credits reflected in the most recent Commission-approved avoided costs.

26. The per kW avoided transmission and distribution (“T&D”) costs used to calculate net savings for a Vintage Year will be based on the study update at least every two years only if the study update results in a 20% change from the prior study’s avoided T&D costs.

27. Unless DEP and the Office of Regulatory Staff (“ORS”) agree otherwise, the Company will not be allowed to update its avoided capacity costs and avoided energy costs after filing its annual cost and incentive recovery application for purposes of determining the DSM/EE and rider in that proceeding.

28. When DEP files for its annual DSM/EE cost recovery request, it will report all measurement and verification data, even if that data is not final, to assist the Commission and the ORS in their review and monitoring of the impacts of the DSM and EE Measures.

29. DEP will bear the burden of proving all dollar savings and costs included in calculating the PPI and PRI. DEP will be responsible for the Evaluation, Measurement, and Verification (“EM&V”) of energy and peak demand savings consistent with its EM&V plan.

30. The PPI and PRI for each Vintage Year will ultimately be based on net dollar savings (PPI) or gross dollar savings (PRI), as verified by the EM&V process and approved by the Commission. The PPI and PRI for each Vintage Year will be trued-up as described below.

31. As part of the DSM/EE rider approved in each annual cost and incentive recovery proceeding, DEP will be allowed to recover an appropriately and reasonably estimated PPI and PRI (subject to the limitations set forth in this Mechanism) associated with the Vintage year covered by the rate period in which the DSM/EE rider is to be in effect.

32. The PPI and PRI related to any given Vintage Year will be trued-up through the DSM/EE rider in subsequent annual cost and incentive recovery proceedings based on the Commission-approved results of the appropriate EM&V studies related to the program/measure

and Vintage Year, as determined pursuant to the EM&V Agreement. The true-up will be based on verified savings and will be applied to prospective and past time periods in accordance with the EM&V section of the Mechanism.

33. The amount of the PPI ultimately to be recovered for a given Vintage Year will be based on the present value of the actual net dollar savings derived from all Measurement Units installed in that Vintage Year, as associated with each DSM/EE program offered during that year (excluding Low-Income Programs and other specified societal programs), and calculated by DSM/EE program using the UCT. The present value of the actual net dollar savings will be the difference between the present value of the annual lifetime avoided cost savings for measurement units installed in that Vintage Year and the present value of the annual lifetime program costs for those measurement units. The annual lifetime avoided cost savings for Measurement Units installed in the applicable Vintage Year will be calculated by multiplying the number of each specific type of Measurement Unit installed in that Vintage Year by each lifetime year's per installation kW and kWh savings (as verified by the appropriate EM&V study pursuant to the EM&V agreement) and by each lifetime year's per kW and kWh avoided costs as determined when calculating the initially estimated PPI for the Vintage Year. The ultimate PPI will also be subject to the additional factors and limitations set forth in this Mechanism. DEP will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that all vintages are fully trued up within 24 months of the vintage program year.

34. The amount of the PRI ultimately to be recovered for a given Vintage Year will be based on the present value of the actual gross dollar savings derived from all Measurement Units installed in that Vintage Year, as associated with each DSM/EE program offered during that year that is eligible for the PRI. Furthermore, the percentage used to determine the final PRI for each

Vintage Year will be based on the Company's ability to maintain or improve the cost effectiveness of the PRI-eligible programs. The PRI percentage for each PRI-eligible Program will be determined by comparing (1) the projected UCT ratio for the portfolio of PRI-eligible Programs for the Vintage Year at the time of the Company's DSM Rider filing first estimating that projected Vintage Year UCT ratio to (2) the actual UCT ratio achieved for that portfolio of PRI-eligible Programs as that Vintage Year is trued up in future filings. The ratio ($UCT_{\text{actual}} / UCT_{\text{estimate}}$) will then be multiplied by 10.60% to determine the PRI percentage that will be applied to the actual avoided costs generated by each approved PRI-eligible program. At no time will the PRI percentage utilized fall below 2.65% or rise above 13.25%. The present value of the estimated gross dollar savings will be determined in the same manner as used for determining the recovery of the ultimate PPI. The ultimate PRI will also be subject to the additional factors and limitations set forth in this Mechanism. DEP will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that all vintages are fully trued-up within 24 months of the vintage program year.

35. A program's eligibility for a PPI or PRI will be determined at the time of filing the projection for a Vintage Year and will continue to be eligible for the same incentive at the time of the Vintage Year true-up.

36. If a program previously eligible for a PRI becomes cost effective under the UCT, it will no longer be eligible to receive a PRI in the next projected Vintage Year for the program, but will be eligible for the PPI.

37. The combined total of all Vintage Year true-ups of the PPI and PRI calculated in a given year's DSM/EE cost recovery proceeding will be incorporated into the appropriate DSM/EE billing factor.

38. The PRI will be determined using the avoided costs used in the calculation of the UCT. PRI amounts will be assigned to the Program in which they were earned.

39. The PPI for each Vintage Year will be allocated to DSM and EE programs in proportion to the present value net dollar savings of each program for the vintage year, as calculated pursuant to the method described herein.

40. As with the existing Mechanism, as further incentive to motivate the Company to aggressively pursue savings from cost-effective EE and DSM Programs, DEP proposes that if it achieves annual energy savings of 1.0% of the prior year's DEP system retail electricity sales in any year during the four-year 2022-2025 period, the Company will receive an additional incentive of \$75,000.00 for that year. However, the Company proposes that, during that same period, if the Company fails to achieve annual energy savings of 0.5% of retail sales, net of sales associated with customers opting out of the Company's EE Programs, the Company will reduce its EE revenue requirement by \$75,000.00. Verification of these annual energy savings will be obtained through the EM&V process discussed elsewhere in this Mechanism.

D. Net Lost Revenues ("NLR")

41. DEP also proposes modest modifications to the requirements associated with NLR. First, in order to recover estimated NLR associated with a pilot program or measure, DEP proposes that it must, in its application for program or measure approval, demonstrate (1) the program or measure is of a type that is intended to be developed into a full-scale, Commission-approved program or measure; and (2) that it will implement an EM&V plan based on industry-accepted protocols for the program or measure. No pilot program or measure will be eligible for NLR recovery upon true-up unless it is ultimately proven to have been cost-effective, and is developed into a full-scale, commercialized program.

42. DEP also proposes to continue using the “decision tree” adopted as Attachment B to Order No. 2015-596 in Docket No. 2015-163-E—attached hereto as Appendix C—for determining what constitutes Net Found Revenues. DEP will closely monitor its utility activities to determine if they are causing a customer to increase demand or consumption, and will identify and track all such activities with the aid of the “decision tree,” so that they may be evaluated by intervening parties and the Commission as potential Net Found Revenues. Net Found Revenues will be calculated in an appropriate and reasonable manner that mirrors the calculation used to determine NLR.

E. Program Cost Recovery

43. The existing Mechanism permits the Company to recover reasonable and prudent O&M Program Costs to the extent those costs are intended to produce future benefits. Subject to the specific provisions and/or modifications contained elsewhere in the Mechanism, DEP proposes to amortize any O&M costs incurred through Vintage Year 2020 deferred pursuant to this Mechanism over a period of time not to exceed 10 years.

44. DEP proposes to recover, subject to approval by the Commission in the annual DSM/EE rider proceedings, Program Costs incurred, without deferral for amortization in future DSM/EE riders, notwithstanding whether Program Costs incurred for the same Program in prior years have been deferred and amortized.

45. DEP proposes to recover O&M Program Costs incurred in Vintage Year 2021 utilizing the same amortization periods as utilized for Vintage Year 2020 Costs for the same Program, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.

46. Beginning with Vintage Year 2022 and extending through a Vintage Year as identified in a future Mechanism review, DEP proposes to recover all Program Costs previously

recovered through amortization periods exceeding three years over amortization periods of no less than three years.

47. With regard to O&M Program Costs incurred on and subsequent to January 1, 2016 but prior to January 1, 2022, said costs will be recovered using the amortization rates existing at December 31, 2021, until such time that those deferred costs are recovered, in their entirety, through the DSM/EE cost recovery clause, unless the parties recommend, and the Commission approves, a different treatment.

48. In the next Mechanism review, the parties will consider whether or not to allow the minimum three-year amortization period above to be further reduced, taking into consideration the impact upon customer rates, as well as other relevant factors.

III. CONCLUSION AND REQUEST FOR APPROVAL

WHEREFORE, Duke Energy Progress, LLC respectfully requests that pursuant to this Application and the provisions of S.C. Code Ann. § 58-37-20 and S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 103-823, the Commission approve:

- (1) The Company's request to update and revise the Mechanism as discussed herein;
- (2) The Company's request that Appendices A, B, and C be approved by the Commission;
- (3) The Company's request to recover all reasonable and prudent costs incurred for adopting and implementing DSM and EE Measures and the additional principles related to such recovery set forth herein;
- (4) The Company's request to establish the terms, conditions, and methodology to be used for the recovery of Net Lost Revenues, a PPI, a PRI, and an additional incentive to encourage kWh savings achievements, as set forth herein; and
- (5) Any other relief deemed just and reasonable by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted this 26th day of June 2020.

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Appendix A

Definitions

Common Costs are administrative and general, or other, costs that are not attributable or directly assignable to specific demand-side management (“DSM”) or energy efficiency (“EE”) Programs but are necessary to design, implement, and operate the Programs collectively.

Costs include program costs (including those of pilot programs approved by the Commission for inclusion in the Mechanism), common costs, and any other costs approved by the Commission for inclusion in the Mechanism. *Costs* include only those expenditures appropriately allocable to the South Carolina retail jurisdiction.

Incremental Program Costs are utility-incurred costs directly attributable and expended solely for a specific DSM or EE Program, and include all appropriate capital costs (cost of capital, depreciation expenses, property taxes, and other associated costs found reasonable by the Commission), implementation costs, incentive payments to Program participants, other operations and maintenance costs, EM&V costs, and administrative and general costs incurred specifically for the Program, net of any grants, tax credits, or other reductions in cost received by the utility from outside parties and specifically related to the Program.

Low-Income Programs or Low-Income Measures are DSM or EE Programs, or DSM or EE Measures, approved by the Commission to be provided specifically to low-income customers.

Measure means, with respect to EE, an “energy efficiency measure,” and, with respect to DSM, an activity, initiative, or Program change, implemented on or after January 1, 2009. DSM includes, but is not limited to, load management, electric system equipment and operating controls, direct load control, and interruptible load.

Measurement Unit means the basic unit that is used to measure and track the (a) incurred costs; (b) Net Lost Revenues (“NLR”); and (c) kilowatt (“Kw”), kilowatt-hour (“kWh”), and

dollar savings, net of net-gross (“NTG”) effects for DSM or EE Measures installed in each Vintage Year. A Measurement Unit may consist of an individual Measure or bundle of Measures. Measurement units will be requested by DEP and established by the Commission for each Program in the Program approval process and will be subject to modification by the Commission when appropriate. If Measurement Units have not been established for a particular Program, the Measurement Units for that Program will be the individual Measures, unless the Commission determines otherwise.

Measurement Unit’s Life means the estimated number of years that equipment or customer treatment associated with a Measurement Unit will operate if properly maintained, or activities (services or customer behavior) associated with the Measurement Unit will continue to be cost-effective and produce energy (kWh) or peak demand (kW) savings, unless the Commission determines otherwise.

Net Found Revenues means any increases in revenues resulting from any new activity by DEP’s public utility operations that causes a customer to increase demand or energy consumption net of any activities undertaken by the Company outside of its approved energy efficiency programs that decreases customer demand or energy consumption. The dollar value of Net Found Revenues will be determined in a manner consistent with the determination of the dollar value of Net Lost Revenues provided below. In determining which activities produce Net Found Revenues, the “Decision Tree” attached to this Mechanism as Appendix C will be applied. Net Found Revenues may be reduced, if such reduction is approved as reasonable and appropriate by the Commission, by a decrease in revenues resulting from an activity by DEP’s public utility operations that causes a customer to reduce demand or energy consumption (negative found revenues). To be approved, it must be demonstrated that the activity producing the negative found

revenues reduces the profitability of the Company. Additionally, the total amount of Net Found Revenues for a given vintage year will not be reduced to a level below zero by the inclusion of negative found revenues.

Net Lost Revenues means DEP's revenue losses due to new DSM or EE Measures, net of fuel costs and non-fuel variable operating and maintenance expenses avoided at the time of the kilowatt-hour sale(s) lost due to the DSM or EE Measures,¹ or in the case of purchased power, in the applicable billing period incurred by DEP, public utility operations as the result of a new DSM or EE Measure. PPIs shall not be considered in the calculation of Net Lost Revenues or NLR recovery.

Net-to-gross ("NTG") factor means an adjustment factor used to compute the net kW/kWh savings by accounting for behavioral effects, including, but not limited to, free ridership, moral hazard, free drivers, and spillover.

Portfolio Performance Incentive ("PPI") means a utility incentive payment to DEP as a bonus or reward for adopting and implementing new EE or DSM Measures and/or Programs. The PPI is based on the sharing of avoided cost savings, net of Program Costs, achieved by those DSM and EE Programs in the aggregate. Such Program Costs will be adjusted as discussed elsewhere in this Mechanism. The PPI is also subject to certain limitations as further set forth in the Mechanism. PPI excludes Net Lost Revenues.

Program Return Incentive ("PRI") means a utility incentive payment to DEP for adopting and implementing programs that fail to pass the Utility Cost Test but are approved by the Commission due to the societal benefit they provide, such as low-income programs. For these

¹ Avoided fuel costs would technically be measured at the marginal cost of fuel avoided at the time of the lost kWh sale. However, because fuel costs themselves are subject to true-up, it is administratively easier and results in the same overall revenue requirement outcome to measure fuel costs associated with Net Lost Revenues at the then-current approved prospective fuel and fuel-related cost factor.

types of programs, the PRI will be based on a percentage of the NPV of the avoided costs savings achieved by those DSM and EE Programs. The PRI is subject to certain additional factors and limitations, as further set forth in this Mechanism.

Program means one or more new DSM or EE Measures with similar objectives that have been consolidated for purposes of delivery, administration, and cost recovery, and that have been adopted on or after January 1, 2009, including subsequent changes and modifications.

Program Costs are costs that are directly attributable or reasonably and appropriately allocable to specific DSM or EE Programs or groups of Programs (for purposes of setting the DSM/EE rider), and include all appropriate and reasonable Incremental Program Costs, and reasonably assigned or allocated administrative and general expenses and other Common Costs, net of any reasonably assigned or allocated grants, tax credits, Program Cost adjustments as discussed elsewhere in this Mechanism, or other reductions in cost received by the utility from outside parties.

Total Resource Cost (“TRC”) test means a cost-effectiveness test that measures the net costs of a DSM or EE Program or portfolio as a resource option based on the incremental costs of the Program or portfolio, including both the participants’ costs and the utility’s costs (excluding incentives paid by the utility to or on behalf of participants). The benefits for the TRC test are the avoided supply costs (i.e., the reduction in generation capacity costs, transmission and distribution capacity costs, and energy costs caused by a load reduction), valued at marginal cost for the periods when there is a load reduction. The avoided supply costs will be calculated using net Program or portfolio savings (i.e., savings net of reductions in energy use (NTG impacts) that would have happened even in the absence of the Program). Non-energy benefits as approved for use by the Commission may be considered in the determination of TRC results. The costs for the TRC test

are the incremental net Program or portfolio costs incurred by the utility and the participants, plus the increased supply costs for any periods in which load is increased. All costs of equipment, installation, operation and maintenance (O&M), removal (less salvage value), and administration, no matter who pays for them, are included in this test. However, Common Costs will not be included in a Program-level TRC test used for program approval purposes but will be included in a portfolio-level TRC test. Any grants, tax credits, or other reductions in cost received by the utility or participants from outside parties and specifically related to the Program or portfolio, as applicable, are considered a reduction to costs in this test.

Utility Cost Test (“UCT”) means a cost-effectiveness test that measures the net costs of a DSM or EE Program or portfolio as a resource option based on the incremental costs incurred by the utility (including incentive costs paid by the utility to or on behalf of participants) and excluding any net costs incurred by the participants. The benefits for the UCT are the avoided supply costs (i.e., the reduction in generation capacity costs, transmission and distribution capacity costs, and energy costs caused by a load reduction), valued at marginal cost for the periods when there is a load reduction. The avoided supply costs will be calculated using net Program or portfolio savings (i.e., savings net of reductions in energy use (NTG impacts) that would have happened even in the absence of the Program or portfolio). The costs for the UCT are the net Program or portfolio Costs incurred by the utility and the increased supply costs for any period in which load is increased. Utility costs include initial and annual costs, such as the cost of utility equipment, O&M, installation, Program or portfolio administration, incentives paid to or on behalf of participants, and participant dropout and removal of equipment (less salvage value). However, Common Costs will not be included in a Program-level UCT test used for program approval purposes but will be included in a portfolio-level UCT test. Any grants, tax credits, or other

reductions in cost received by the utility from outside parties and specifically related to the Program are considered a reduction to costs in this test.

Vintage Year means an identified 12-month period in which a specific DSM or EE Measure is installed for an individual participant or group of participants.

Appendix B**Revised Mechanism**

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A. Application for Approval of Programs

In evaluating potential DSM/EE Measures and Programs for selection and implementation, DEP will first perform a qualitative measure screening to ensure Measures are

- (a) commercially available and sufficiently mature,
- (b) applicable to the DEP service area demographics and climate, and
- (c) feasible for a utility DSM/EE Program.

DEP will then further screen EE and DSM Measures for cost-effectiveness. For purposes of this screening, estimated incremental EM&V costs attributable to the Measures will be included in the Measures' costs. With the exception of Measures included in a Low-Income Program, or other Program in which PPI incentives are not requested that may potentially be filed with the Commission for approval, an EE or DSM Measure with a Utility Cost Test ("UCT") result less than 1.0 will not be considered further, unless the Measure can be bundled into an EE or DSM Program to enhance the overall cost-effectiveness of that Program. Measures under consideration for bundling, whether as part of a new Program or into an existing Program, should, unless otherwise approved by the Commission, be consistent with and related to the measure technologies, and/or delivery channels currently offered in the existing Program or to be otherwise offered in the new Program.

With the exception of Low-Income Programs or other programs explicitly identified at the time of the application for their approval, all Programs submitted for approval will have a Program-level UCT result greater than 1.00. For purposes of determining these test results, estimated incremental EM&V costs attributable to each Program will be included in the Program costs. DEP will include in its Integrated Resource Plan, revised as applicable in its annual report, certain information regarding the Measures and Programs that it evaluated but rejected.

If a Program fails the economic screening described herein, DEP will determine if certain Measures can be removed from the Program to satisfy the criteria established in the proposed economic screening.

DEP will provide its Stakeholder Collaborative (“Collaborative”) with information relating to Programs and Measures either currently being considered or planned for future consideration. DEP will also seek suggestions from its Collaborative for additional Programs and Measures for its future consideration.

DEP will, in its filings for approval of Measures and Programs, describe the industry-accepted methods to be used to collect and analyze data; measure and analyze Program participation; and evaluate, measure, verify, and validate the energy and peak demand savings. In its filings, DEP will also provide a schedule for reporting the results of this EM&V process to the Commission. The EM&V process description should describe not only the methodologies used to produce the impact estimates utilized, but also any methodologies the Company considered and rejected. Additionally, where known, DEP will identify the independent third party it plans to use for purposes of EM&V, and include an estimate of all third-party costs in its filing. If not known at the time of filing for approval, the information will be provided at the time of DEP’s next annual rider filing.

B. Program Management

In each annual DSM/EE cost recovery filing, DEP will (a) perform prospective cost-effectiveness test evaluations for each of its approved DSM and EE Programs, (b) perform prospective aggregated portfolio-level cost-effectiveness test evaluations for its approved DSM/EE Programs (including any assigned or allocated administrative and general or other common costs), and (c) include these prospective cost-effectiveness test results in its DSM/EE rider application.

DEP will seek to leverage available state and federal funds to operate effective efficiency Programs. Its application for such funds will be transparent with respect to the cost, operation, and profitability of Programs operated with those funds in a manner consistent with its authorized revenue recovery mechanism. The Company asserts that use of such funds helps offset the participant's project costs and is supplemental to DEP's incentives to participants. As such, these funds will not change the impacts or Program- or portfolio-level cost-effectiveness of DEP's Programs as calculated using the UCT. Further, the amount of avoided costs recognized by the Company will not be reduced if participants also use state or federal funds to offset any portion of their project costs.

C. Program Modifications

DEP will file any substantial modifications to Commission-approved DSM/EE Programs with the Commission for its approval. Modifications filed with the Commission for approval will be evaluated under the same guidelines and parameters used in DEP's most recently filed DSM/EE rider proceeding.

D. Stakeholder Collaborative

DEP will conduct periodic collaborative stakeholder meetings for the purpose of collaborating on new Program ideas, reviewing modifications to existing Programs, ensuring an accurate public understanding of the Programs and funding, reviewing the EM&V process and results, giving periodic status reports on Program performance, helping to set EM&V priorities, providing recommendations toward DEP's submission of applications to revise or extend Programs and rate structures, and guiding efforts to expand cost-effective Programs for low-income customers.

The Carolinas EE Collaborative is an advisory group made up of interested stakeholders from across North and South Carolina representing a wide array of customer groups and interests

related to energy efficiency and demand response. The Collaborative should serve as an open forum for the sharing of information and discussion of topics related to energy efficiency including program design and development, program evaluation, regulatory and other market conditions that will impact program performance, specific issues or topics as requested by the North and South Carolina Utilities Commissions in orders regarding DSM and EE matters, and other topics or issues to achieve the desired demand and energy savings. A third party may facilitate the discussions. The Collaborative will continue to determine its own rules of operation, including the process for setting the agendas and activities of the group, consistent with these terms. Members agree to participate in the advisory group in good faith consistent with mutually-agreed upon rules of participation. Meetings are open to additional parties who agree to the participation rules.

DEP will provide information related to the development of EE and DSM to stakeholders in a transparent manner. The Company agrees to disclose Program-related data at a level of detail similar to that which it has disclosed in other states or as disclosed by other regulated utilities in the Carolinas. The Company will share all aspects of the development and evaluation of Programs, including the EM&V process.

At its discretion, under the new plan, the Company may require confidentiality agreements with members who wish to review certain information, including confidential data or any calculations that could be used to determine the data. According to DEP, disclosure of such information would harm DEP competitively and could result in financial harm to its customers. Participation in the Collaborative will not preclude any party from participating in any Commission proceedings.

E. Distribution System Demand Response (“DSDR”) Program

The DSDR Program is a DSM/EE Program, pursuant to the Commission’s Order No. 2009-374 in Docket No. 2009-190-E, and it is eligible for recovery, through the DSM/EE rider, of

reasonable and prudent costs, as well as Net Lost Revenues, subject to the terms and conditions for the recovery of Net Lost Revenues set forth herein. The DSDR Program is not eligible for recovery of a PPI.

The rate of return on investment used to determine the DSDR Program capital-related costs included in each annual rider will be based on the then-current capital structure, embedded cost of preferred stock, and embedded cost of debt of the Company (net of appropriate income taxes), and the cost of common equity approved in the Company's most recent general rate case.

F. Evaluation, Measurement and Verification

DEP will conduct the EM&V of Programs using a nationally-recognized protocol to ensure that Programs remain cost-effective. Except for DEP's DSDR Program, EM&V of Programs will be conducted by an independent third-party. EM&V of the DSDR Program will be conducted by DEP. EM&V protocol may be modified with approval of the Commission to reflect the evolution of best practices.

EM&V will also include updates of any net-to-gross ("NTG") factors related to previous NTG estimates for Programs and Measures. All of the updated information will be used in evaluating the continued cost-effectiveness of existing Programs and portfolio. Updates to NTG estimates will be applied consistent with the application of EM&V results, but updates to NTG estimates will not be applied retrospectively to Measures that have already been installed or Programs that have already been completed. If it becomes apparent during the implementation of a Program that NTG factors are substantially different than anticipated, the Company will file appropriate Program adjustments with the Commission.

G. Opt-Out Eligibility Requirement for Industrial Customers and Certain Commercial Customers

Commercial customers with annual consumption of 1,000,000 kWh or greater in the prior calendar year and all industrial customers may elect not to participate in any utility-offered DSM/EE Measures and, after written notification to the utility, will not be subject to the DSM/EE rider. For purposes of application of this option, a customer is defined to be a metered account billed under a single application of a Company rate tariff. For commercial accounts, once one account meets the opt-out eligibility requirement, all other accounts billed to the same entity with lesser annual usage located on the same or contiguous properties are also eligible to opt-out of the DSM/EE rider.

Since these rates are included in the rate tariff charges, customers electing this option will receive a DSM and/or EE Credit on their monthly bill statement. Opt-out eligible customers that have received DSM/EE Program incentives will be subject to the applicable DSM/EE rider billings for a period of no less than 36 months.

Eligible non-residential customers may opt out of either or both of the DSM and EE categories of Programs as well as opt into either or both anytime during the year. If a customer receives Program incentives from a Company DSM or EE Program, that customer must opt-in for a period of no less than 36 months. A customer receiving Program incentives from a DSM Program will be required to pay the DSM portion of the DSM/EE Rider for a period of not less than 36 months. A customer receiving Program incentives from an EE Program will be required to pay the EE portion of the DSM/EE Rider for a period of not less than 36 months.

In cases when the DSM rate element of the Rider DSM/EE is a credit, any opt-out eligible customer who wishes to opt in to the DSM portion of the Rider, without participating in a DSM program, will be required to remain opted into the DSM portion of the Rider for the same number

of months that they received a bill credit following the last month in which they received a DSM bill credit from the Rider.

In cases when the EE rate element of the Rider DSM/EE is a credit, any opt-out eligible customer who wishes to opt in to the EE portion of the Rider, without participating in an EE program, will be required to remain opted into the EE portion of the Rider for the same number of months that they received a bill credit following the last month in which they received an EE bill credit from the Rider.

H. Procedural Matters and General Structure of Riders

The rate period for each proposed DSM/EE Rider will be the next upcoming calendar year at the time of the filing of DEP's annual DSM/EE rider application. The test period used in the development of the DSM/EE Rider will be the recently concluded calendar year at the time of the application.

For purposes of measuring the cost-effectiveness of Programs and for calculation of the PPI and PRI, a Vintage Year will be equivalent to a calendar year.

The Company's annual filing date for its DSM/EE rider application, supporting testimony, and exhibits will be no later than August 1 of each calendar year. If deemed necessary, a hearing to consider the proposed DSM/EE riders proposed by DEP will be held not less than 90 days after the filing date of the Company's application, supporting testimony, and exhibits.

The Company's DSM/EE riders will be calculated and charged to customers based on the annual revenue requirements associated with DSM and EE Programs. Separate DSM/EE rates will be calculated for the Residential customer class, the Non-Residential customer classes, and the Lighting class.

One integrated (prospective) DSM/EE rider will be calculated for the Residential class and the Residential portion of the Lighting class, respectively, to be effective each rate period. The

integrated Residential and Lighting class DSM/EE rider will include all true ups for each Vintage Year appropriately considered in each proceeding.

Separate DSM and EE billing factors will be available to Non-Residential opt-out-eligible customers. Additionally, the Non-Residential DSM and EE billing factors will be appropriately considered in each proceeding, so that the factors can be appropriately charged to Non-Residential opt-out eligible customers. For purposes of normalizing or forecasting kWh sales for its annual DSM/EE rider filing, DEP will calculate customer growth, weather normalization, and other applicable adjustments on the basis of the test period and/or rate period for each annual filing, as applicable.

I. Allocation Methodologies

Unless the Commission deems otherwise in a DSM/EE Rider proceeding:

- (a) The Program Costs of an approved DSM or EE Program will be allocated to the South Carolina and North Carolina retail jurisdictions and will only be recovered from those customer classes to which the Program is targeted.
- (b) No Program Costs of any approved DSM or EE Program will be allocated to the wholesale jurisdiction.
- (c) For EE Programs, the costs of each Program will be allocated based on the annual energy requirements of South Carolina and North Carolina retail customers (at the generator), as reflected in the annual cost of service studies.
- (d) For DSM Programs, the aggregated costs of DSM Programs will be allocated based on the annual summer coincident peak demand of South Carolina and North Carolina retail customers, as reflected in the annual cost of service studies.
- (e) The allocation factors and inputs used to allocate the estimated rate period costs of DSM and EE Programs will be those drawn from the most recently filed cost of service study at

the time the annual cost recovery filing is made. The allocations of costs will be trued up at the time that finalized and trued-up costs for a given test period are initially passed through the DSM/EE rider, using the most recently filed cost of service study at the time the filing is made (but for no later year than the period being trued up). For subsequent true-ups of that period, the cost of service study used will be the same as that used for the initial true-up.

- (f) For purposes of recovery through the DSM/EE rider, the Company's South Carolina retail jurisdictional costs for approved DSM and EE Programs and Measures will be assigned or allocated to South Carolina retail customer classes by directly assigning the South Carolina retail jurisdictional costs to the customer group to which the Program is offered. For the DSDR Program, South Carolina retail jurisdictional amounts will be allocated to customer classes on the basis of annual summer coincident peak demand requirements of each class, drawn from the most recently filed cost of service study at the time the annual cost recovery filing is made (adjusted to exclude the energy requirements of opted-out customers). The process of estimating and truing up the class assignments and allocations will be the same as practiced for jurisdictional allocations.

J. Cost Recovery

Subject to the specific provisions and/or modifications set forth in the Application, DEP will recover, through the DSM/EE rider, all reasonable and prudent Program Costs reasonably and appropriately estimated to be incurred in expenses, during the current rate period, for DSM and EE Programs that have been approved by the Commission, as well as any of DEP's reasonable and prudent O&M Program Costs to the extent those costs are intended to produce future benefits.

Unless the Commission determines otherwise, and subject to the specific provisions and/or modifications contained elsewhere in this Mechanism, DEP shall be allowed to amortize any O&M

costs incurred through Vintage Year 2020 deferred pursuant to this Mechanism over a period of time not to exceed 10 years.

Beginning with Vintage (calendar) Year 2016, and extending through Vintage Year 2020 (as reflected in its 2019 Rider filing), DEP may recover, subject to approval by the Commission in the annual DSM/EE rider proceedings, Program Costs incurred, without deferral for amortization in future DSM/EE riders, even if Program Costs incurred for the same Program in prior years have been deferred and amortized.

With regard to O&M Program Costs incurred prior to January 1, 2016, said costs will be recovered using the amortization rates existing at December 31, 2015, until such time that those deferred costs are recovered, in their entirety, through the DSM/EE cost recovery clause, unless the parties recommend, and the Commission approves, a different treatment.

O&M Program Costs incurred in Vintage Year 2021 will be recovered utilizing the same amortization periods as utilized for Vintage Year 2020 Costs for the same Program, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.

Beginning with Vintage Year 2022, unless otherwise ordered by the Commission pursuant to its own motion or at the request of another party, and extending through a Vintage Year as identified in a future Mechanism review, DEP may recover all Program Costs previously recovered through amortization periods exceeding three years over amortization periods of no less than three years.

With regard to O&M Program Costs incurred on and subsequent to January 1, 2016 but prior to January 1, 2022, said costs will be recovered using the amortization rates existing at December 31, 2021, until such time that those deferred costs are recovered, in their entirety,

through the DSM/EE cost recovery clause, unless the parties recommend, and the Commission approves, a different treatment.

In the next Mechanism review, the parties shall consider whether or not to allow the minimum three-year amortization period designated above to be further reduced, taking into consideration the impact upon customer rates, as well as other relevant factors.

Except for administrative and general expenses, DEP the Commission allows the Company to earn a rate of return at the overall weighted average net-of-tax rate of return on equity and cost of debt approved in DEP's most recent general rate case on all such unamortized deferred costs (net of income taxes). The return so calculated will be adjusted in any rider calculation to reflect necessary recoveries of income taxes. The Company will accrue a return on Net Lost Revenues or the PPI under the terms of this Mechanism.

To the extent DEP chooses to defer and amortize in future DSM/EE riders the Program Costs for a Program described above, non-incremental administrative and general costs reasonably assigned or allocated to, but not directly related to, that Program will be deferred and amortized over a period not to exceed three years, unless the Commission determines otherwise. DEP will be allowed to earn a rate of return at the overall weighted average net-of-tax rate of return approved in DEP's most recent general rate case on all such unamortized deferred administrative and general costs (net of income taxes). The return so calculated will be adjusted in any rider calculation to reflect necessary recoveries of income taxes. However, irrespective of the prospective treatment of Program Costs in calendar year 2016 or afterwards, previously deferred administrative and general costs will be recovered using existing amortization rates, until such time that those deferred costs are recovered, in their entirety, through the DSM/EE cost recovery clause, unless the parties recommend, and the Commission approves, a different treatment.

The Company's DSM/EE rider will reflect the difference between the reasonable and prudent Program Costs incurred or amortized during the applicable test period and the revenues actually realized during such test period under the DSM/EE rider then in effect. The cost and expense information filed by DEP will be categorized by Measurement Unit or Program, as applicable, and period, consistent with the presentation included in the Company's application.

K. Net Lost Revenues (NLR)

DEP shall be permitted to recover, through the DSM/EE rider, NLR associated with the implementation of approved DSM and EE Measure Units or Programs, subject to the restrictions set out below.

The South Carolina retail kWh sales reductions that result from an approved Measurement Unit installed in a given Vintage Year will be eligible for use in calculating Net Lost Revenues eligible for recovery only for the first 36 months after the installation of the Measurement Unit. Thereafter, such kWh sales reductions will not be eligible for calculating recoverable Net Lost Revenues for that or any other Vintage Year.

Programs or Measures with the primary purpose of promoting general awareness and education of EE and DSM activities, as well as research and development activities, are ineligible for the recovery of Net Lost Revenues.

In order to recover estimated NLR associated with a pilot program or measure, DEP must, in its application for program or measure approval, demonstrate (a) that the program or measure is of a type that is intended to be developed into a full-scale, Commission-approved program or measure, and (b) that it will implement an EM&V plan based on industry-accepted protocols for the program or measure. No pilot program or measure will be eligible for NLR recovery upon true-up unless it (a) is ultimately proven to have been cost-effective, and (b) is developed into a full-scale, commercialized program.

Notwithstanding the allowance of 36 months' Net Lost Revenues associated with eligible kWh sales reductions, the kWh sales reductions that result from Measurement Units installed will cease being eligible for use in calculating Net Lost Revenues as of the effective date of (a) a Commission-approved alternative recovery mechanism that accounts for the eligible Net Lost Revenues associated with eligible kWh sales reductions, or (b) the implementation of new rates approved by the Commission in a general rate case or comparable proceeding to the extent the rates set in the general rate case or comparable proceeding are set to explicitly or implicitly recover the Net Lost Revenues associated with those kWh sales reductions.

Recoverable NLR shall be calculated in a manner that appropriately reflects the incremental revenue losses suffered by the Company, net of avoided fuel and non-fuel variable O&M expenses.

Overall recoverable Net Lost Revenues as measured for the 36-month period identified in the paragraph above will be reduced by any increases in Net Found Revenues during the same periods (offset by any negative found revenues found appropriate and reasonable by the Commission). The "decision tree" attached hereto as Appendix C should be applied for determining what constitutes Net Found Revenues. DEP shall closely monitor its utility activities to determine if they are causing a customer to increase demand or consumption, and shall identify and track all such activities with the aid of the "decision tree," so that they may be evaluated by intervening parties and the Commission as potential Net Found Revenues. Net Found Revenues shall be calculated in an appropriate and reasonable manner that mirrors the calculation used to determine NLR.

Recoverable Net Lost Revenues will ultimately be based on kWh sales reductions and kW savings verified by the EM&V process and approved by the Commission. Under the Company's

plan, Recoverable Net Lost Revenues will be estimated and trued-up, on a Vintage Year basis, in the following manner:

As part of the DSM/EE rider approved in each annual cost and incentive recovery proceeding, DEP further requests approval to recover the appropriate and reasonable level of recoverable Net Lost Revenues associated with each applicable program and Vintage Year (subject to the limitations set forth in this Mechanism), estimated to be experienced during the rate period for which the DSM/EE rider is being set.

Net Lost Revenues related to any given program/measure and Vintage Year will be trued-up through the DSM/EE rider in subsequent annual cost and incentive recovery proceedings based on the Commission-approved results of the appropriate EM&V studies related to the program/measure and Vintage Year. The true-up will be based on verified savings and will be applied to prospective and past time periods in accordance with the Evaluation, Measurement, and Verification section of this Mechanism.

The true-up will be calculated based on the difference between projected and actual recoverable Net Lost Revenues for each Program and period under consideration, accounting for any differences derived from the completed and reviewed EM&V studies, including: (1) the projected and actual number of installations per Measurement Unit; (2) the projected and actual net kilowatt-hour (kWh) and kilowatt (kW) savings per installation; (3) the projected and actual gross lost revenues per kWh and kW saved; and (4) the projected and actual deductions from gross lost revenues per kWh and kW saved.

The reduction in Net Lost Revenues due to Net Found Revenues (offset by any approved and applicable negative found revenue) will be trued up in a manner consistent with the true-up of NLR.

The combined total of all Vintage Year true-ups calculated in a given year's DSM/EE cost recovery proceeding will be incorporated into the appropriate DSM/EE billing factor.

L. Portfolio Performance Incentive (PPI) and Program Return Incentive (PRI)

DEP will collect a PPI and PRI, as each is applicable, for its DSM/EE portfolio for each Vintage Year, separable into Residential, Lighting, Non-Residential DSM, and Non-Residential EE categories. The PPI and PRI, as applicable, shall be subject to the restrictions set out below. Programs, Measures, and activities undertaken by DEP with the primary purpose of promoting general awareness of and education about EE and DSM activities, as well as research and development activities, that are not directly associated with a Commission approved EE or DSM Program, are eligible to be included in the portfolio for purposes of the PPI or PRI calculations.

Unless (a) the Commission approves DEP's specific request that a pilot program or measure be eligible for PPI or PRI inclusion when DEP seeks approval of that program or measure, and (b) the pilot is ultimately commercialized, pilot programs or measures are ineligible for and the benefits and costs associated with those pilots will not be factored into the calculation of the PPI.

The PPI and PRI for each Vintage Year shall be incorporated into DEP's DSM/EE billing factors, as appropriate.

In its annual filing, DEP shall file an exhibit that indicates, for each Program or Measure for which it seeks a PPI or PRI, the annual projected and actual utility costs, participant costs, number of Measurement Units installed, per kW and kWh impacts for each Measurement Unit, and per kW and kWh avoided costs for each Measurement Unit, consistent with the UCT, related to the applicable Vintage Year installations that it requests the Commission to approve. Upon its review, the Commission will make findings based on DEP's annual filing for each Program or

Measure that is included in an estimated or trued-up PPI or PRI calculation for any given Vintage Year.

Low-Income Programs and other specified societal programs or other programs explicitly approved with expected UCT results less than 1.00 shall not be included in the portfolio for purposes of the PPI calculation until they demonstrate UCT results greater than 1.00. However, such programs will be eligible for the PRI, if so approved by the Commission, until they demonstrate UCT results greater than 1.00.

The proposed PPI will be based on the net dollar savings of DEP's DSM/EE portfolio, as calculated using the UCT. The South Carolina retail jurisdictional and class portions of the system-basis net dollar savings will be determined in the same manner as utilized to determine the South Carolina retail jurisdictional and class portions of recoverable system costs.

Unless the Commission determines otherwise in a DSM/EE rider proceeding, and subject to the factors and limitations set forth elsewhere in this Mechanism, beginning for Vintage Year 2022 the amount of the pre-income-tax PPI initially to be recovered in a Vintage Year for the entire DSM/EE portfolio for a Vintage Year, excluding Programs not eligible for a PPI, will be equal to 10.60% multiplied by the present value of the estimated net dollar savings associated with the DSM/EE portfolio installed in that Vintage Year, calculated by Program using the UCT (and excluding Low-Income Programs and other specified societal programs). The present value of the estimated net dollar savings will be the difference between the present value of the annual lifetime avoided cost savings for Measurement Units projected to be installed in that Vintage Year and the present value of the annual lifetime program costs for those Measurement Units. The annual lifetime avoided cost savings for Measurement Units installed in the applicable Vintage Year will be calculated by multiplying the number of each specific type of Measurement Unit projected to

be installed in that Vintage Year by the most current estimates of each lifetime year's per installation kW and kWh savings and by the most current estimates of each lifetime year's per kW and kWh avoided costs. In calculating the forecasted initial PPI it will be assumed that projections will be achieved.

Beginning with Vintage Year 2022, the dollar amount of the pre-tax PPI ultimately allowed for each Vintage Year, after true-up, shall be no greater than the dollar amount that produces a 19.50% margin over the aggregate pre-tax Program Costs for the Vintage Year of those programs in the Portfolio that are eligible for the PPI. Likewise, the dollar amount of the pre-tax PPI ultimately allowed for each Vintage Year, after true-up, shall be no less than the dollar amount that produces the following margins over the aggregate pre-tax Program Costs for the Vintage Year of those programs in the Portfolio that are eligible for the PPI.

Vintage Year 2022: 10.00%

Vintage Year 2023: 6.00%

Vintage Year 2024: 2.50%

Vintage Year 2025 and afterwards, until the next Mechanism review is completed: 2.50%

When making its initial estimates of the PPI pursuant to this Mechanism, DEP shall utilize the best and most accurate estimate of the margin and the resulting PPI percentage it can determine at that time.

The PPI for vintage periods subsequent to the approval of this Mechanism through Vintage Year 2021 will be converted into a stream of no more than 10 levelized annual payments, accounting for and incorporating DEP's overall weighted average net-of-tax rate of return approved in DEP's most recent general rate case as the appropriate discount rate. After Vintage Year 2021, the PPI related to any given Vintage Year will be levelized over the same period over

which O&M Program Costs for that Vintage Year are amortized. Levelized annual payments applicable to Programs in prior vintage periods will continue until all such amounts are recovered.

The PRI shall be based on the gross avoided costs of those programs eligible for the PRI. The South Carolina retail jurisdictional and class portions of the system-basis gross dollar savings shall be determined in the same manner as utilized to determine the South Carolina retail jurisdictional and class portions of recoverable system costs.

Unless the Commission determines otherwise in an annual DSM/EE rider proceeding, and subject to the factors and limitations set forth in this Mechanism, beginning for Vintage Year 2022 the amount of the pre-income-tax PRI initially to be recovered for Low-Income Programs and other specified societal programs not eligible for a PPI shall be a percentage, as determined pursuant to this Mechanism, multiplied by the present value of the estimated gross dollar avoided cost savings associated with the applicable DSM/EE Programs installed in that Vintage Year, used in determination of the UCT. The present value of the estimated gross dollar savings shall be determined in the same manner as used for Programs eligible for the PPI.

The percentage used to determine the estimated PRI for each Vintage Year shall be 10.60%. This percentage will be multiplied by the present value of the estimated avoided costs associated with each PRI-eligible program installed in that Vintage Year. When making its initial estimates of the PRI, DEP shall utilize the best and most accurate estimate of the UCT and the resulting PRI percentage it can determine at that time.

For the PPI and PRI for Vintage Years 2022 and afterwards, the program-specific per kW avoided capacity benefits and per kWh avoided energy benefits used for the initial estimate of the PPI and PRI and any PPI or PRI true-up will be derived from the underlying resource plan,

production cost model, and cost inputs that generated the avoided capacity and avoided energy credits reflected in the most recent Commission-approved avoided costs.

The per kW avoided transmission and distribution (“T&D”) costs used to calculate net savings for a Vintage Year will be based on the study update at least every two years only if the study update results in a 20% change from the prior study’s avoided T&D costs.

Unless DEP and the Office of Regulatory Staff (“ORS”) agree otherwise, the Company will not be allowed to update its avoided capacity costs and avoided energy costs after filing its annual cost and incentive recovery application for purposes of determining the DSM/EE and rider in that proceeding.

When DEP files for its annual DSM/EE cost recovery request, it will report all measurement and verification data, even if that data is not final, to assist the Commission and the ORS in their review and monitoring of the impacts of the DSM and EE Measures.

DEP bears the burden of proving all dollar savings and costs included in calculating the PPI and PRI. DEP shall be responsible for the EM&V of energy and peak demand savings consistent with its EM&V plan.

The PPI and PRI for each Vintage Year will ultimately be based on net dollar savings (PPI) or gross dollar savings (PRI), as verified by the EM&V process and approved by the Commission. The PPI and PRI for each Vintage Year will be trued-up as follows:

As part of the DSM/EE rider approved in each annual cost and incentive recovery proceeding, DEP will be allowed to recover an appropriately and reasonably estimated PPI and PRI (subject to the limitations set forth in this Mechanism) associated with the Vintage year covered by the rate period in which the DSM/EE rider is to be in effect.

The PPI and PRI related to any given Vintage Year will be trued-up through the DSM/EE rider in subsequent annual cost and incentive recovery proceedings based on the Commission-approved results of the appropriate EM&V studies related to the program/measure and Vintage Year, as determined pursuant to the EM&V Agreement. The true-up will be based on verified savings and will be applied to prospective and past time periods in accordance with the Evaluation, Measurement, and Verification section of this Mechanism.

The amount of the PPI ultimately to be recovered for a given Vintage Year will be based on the present value of the actual net dollar savings derived from all Measurement Units installed in that Vintage Year, as associated with each DSM/EE program offered during that year (excluding Low-Income Programs and other specified societal programs), and calculated by DSM/EE program using the UCT. The present value of the actual net dollar savings will be the difference between the present value of the annual lifetime avoided cost savings for measurement units installed in that Vintage Year and the present value of the annual lifetime program costs for those measurement units. The annual lifetime avoided cost savings for Measurement Units installed in the applicable Vintage Year will be calculated by multiplying the number of each specific type of Measurement Unit installed in that Vintage Year by each lifetime year's per installation kW and kWh savings (as verified by the appropriate EM&V study pursuant to the EM&V agreement) and by each lifetime year's per kW and kWh avoided costs as determined when calculating the initially estimated PPI for the Vintage Year. The ultimate PPI will also be subject to the additional factors and limitations set forth in this Mechanism. DEP will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that all vintages are fully trued up within 24 months of the vintage program year.

The amount of the PRI ultimately to be recovered for a given Vintage Year shall be based on the present value of the actual gross dollar savings derived from all Measurement Units installed

in that Vintage Year, as associated with each DSM/EE program offered during that year that is eligible for the PRI. Furthermore, the percentage used to determine the final PRI for each Vintage Year will be based on the Company's ability to maintain or improve the cost effectiveness of the PRI-eligible programs. The PRI percentage for each PRI-eligible Program will be determined by comparing (1) the projected UCT ratio for the portfolio of PRI-eligible Programs for the Vintage Year at the time of the Company's DSM Rider filing first estimating that projected Vintage Year UCT ratio to (2) the actual UCT ratio achieved for that portfolio of PRI-eligible Programs as that Vintage Year is trued up in future filings. The ratio ($UCT_{\text{actual}} / UCT_{\text{estimate}}$) will then be multiplied by 10.60% to determine the PRI percentage that will be applied to the actual avoided costs generated by each approved PRI-eligible program. At no time will the PRI percentage utilized fall below 2.65% or rise above 13.25%. The present value of the estimated gross dollar savings shall be determined in the same manner as used for determining the recovery of the ultimate PPI. The ultimate PRI will also be subject to the additional factors and limitations set forth in this Mechanism. DEP will make all reasonable efforts to ensure that all vintages are fully trued-up within 24 months of the vintage program year.

A Program's eligibility for a PPI or PRI will be determined at the time of filing the projection for a Vintage Year and will continue to be eligible for the same incentive at the time of the Vintage Year true-up.

If a Program previously eligible for a PRI becomes cost effective under the UCT, it will no longer be eligible to receive a PRI in the next projected Vintage Year for the Program, but will be eligible for the PPI.

The combined total of all Vintage Year true-ups of the PPI and PRI calculated in a given year's DSM/EE cost recovery proceeding will be incorporated into the appropriate DSM/EE billing factor.

The PRI will be determined using the avoided costs used in the calculation of the UCT. PRI amounts will be assigned to the Program in which they were earned.

The PPI for each Vintage Year will be allocated to DSM and EE Programs in proportion to the present value net dollar savings of each Program for the vintage year, as calculated pursuant to the method described herein.

M. Other Incentives

As further incentive to motivate the Company to aggressively pursue savings from cost-effective EE and DSM Programs, if the Company achieves annual energy savings of 1.0% of the prior year's DEP system retail electricity sales in any year during the four-year 2022-2025 period, the Company will receive an additional incentive of \$75,000 for that year. During that same period, if the Company fails to achieve annual energy savings of 0.5% of retail sales, net of sales associated with customers opting out of the Company's EE programs, the Company will reduce its EE revenue requirement by \$75,000. Verification of this achievement will be obtained through the EM&V process discussed elsewhere in this Mechanism.

N. Financial Reporting Requirements

Pursuant to the Commission's Order issued September 2, 2011, in Docket No. 2011-181-E, DEP will submit, both to the Commission and the ORS, quarterly reports providing:

- (a) amounts billed under DEP's DSM/EE rider accompanied by estimates of gross receipts taxes and South Carolina Regulatory Fees;
- (b) DSM/EE program energy and capacity savings achieved through the end of the reporting period;

- (c) DEP's anticipated DSM/EE program EM&V schedule; and
- (d) DEP's System O&M and A&G expenses and amounts allocated to South Carolina. DEP will continue to submit this report on a quarterly basis until further order of the Commission.

O. Review of Mechanism

The terms and conditions of this Mechanism will be reviewed by the Commission every four years unless otherwise ordered by the Commission. However, any party may request the Commission to initiate such a review at any time within the four-year period. The Company will submit any proposed changes to the Mechanism to the Commission for approval at the time of the filing of the Company's annual DSM/EE rider filing. During the time of review, DEP requests that the Mechanism remain in effect until further order of the Commission revising the terms of the Mechanism or taking such other action as the Commission may deem appropriate.

P. Term

This Mechanism will continue until terminated pursuant to order of the Commission.

Q. Matters Occurring Subsequent to the Filing of the Application

The terms of this Mechanism, including the methods and results of determining the PPI, PRI, and other Incentives, shall not be considered precedential for any purpose other than their application to eligible DSM/EE Programs and cost and utility incentive recovery associated with those Programs, and only until those terms are next partially or wholly reviewed.

Appendix C

Net Found Revenues Evaluation

A “decision tree” will be used to evaluate whether activities that may directly or indirectly result in increases in customer demand or energy consumption should be designated by the Company as producing “found revenues” and either filed with the Commission for a determination of their status or reported to the Commission for consideration at its discretion. The Company will create a list of all Duke Energy Progress activities that may produce found revenues by directly or indirectly resulting in an increase in customer demand or energy consumption within the Company’s service territory, followed by the elimination, or “filtering out,” of activities that meet certain criteria. More specifically, an activity will be eliminated from the list if it meets one or more of the following criteria (the tree itself should be referred to for the precise language of each filter):

- (1) The increase in customer demand or energy consumption would have occurred regardless of the activity.
- (2) The increase is the result of a new customer account’s participation in certain Duke Energy Progress economic development activities that have been found by the Commission not to result in found revenues.
- (3) The activity is conducted at the unsolicited request of a governmental unit for the purposes of growing the economy, creating jobs, or enhancing sustainability in the region.

If an activity is not eliminated for consideration by one of these filters, Duke Energy Progress will then evaluate whether the related increase in customer demand or energy consumption is a direct or proximate result of the activity. If it is determined to be so, the Company will designate the activity as one producing found revenues or submit it to the Commission for

determination; if not, the Company may presume that the activity does not produce found revenues but will report it to the Commission as part of its annual DSM/EE cost recovery filing. A visual representation of the “decision tree” process follows on the next page.

